

Farmers' Department.

HAYING.—Even good farmers may get some good hints from the American Agriculturist.

Various kinds of grass mature sufficiently to cut at successive periods on land of the same quality. The crop may be diminished by too early cutting, and its quality hurt by cutting late. Grass ought to be cut when the greater part of it has attained its full size, and is well in blossom. Where many kinds grow together it requires no little experience to judge well, exactly when to put in the scythe. Grass cut ripe, is not only more tough and woody, and in danger of drying so as to be brittle, and waste when handled, but the hay is not so sweet or nutritious. When cut with the scythe, the grass is left in swath, which hold most of the dew so that a very little sun dries the ground. Guided by the dryness of the ground, the swath is generally spread very soon after cutting, when this is done after 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. It is much better in our experience, to wait not only till the ground is dry but warm, before spreading. It is as important to know when to stop "curing" hay, or rather when to stop turning it as to know when to begin to cut. Hay cures better in the cock than it does in the sun. The juices of the grass if dried slowly become inspissated, that is, thick or gummy, without undergoing any perceptible change except a loss of water. If after the drying has commenced the grass becomes wet, a change takes place very soon, and this is seen in its bleaching if exposed, or heating if covered. This condition of inspissation, or gumminess of the juices, is attained much more easily in grass cut before it is ripe than afterwards, and the liability to such a dry of heating or damaging by either rain or lying in close heaps is less. While the grass is still fresh, it will bear the hot sun and will rapidly, but after it has parted with most of its water it ought to be dried more slowly. This is effected in cocks which lie up loose, so as to permit a free circulation of air, and if hay-caps be used, the curing process goes on during the night, even during rainy days. It may be that the heaps do not really dry much after the heat of the sun is out of them, nights and rainy days, but the moisture in the greenest locks distributes itself through the rest of the hay and the whole mass becomes evenly cured. Hay-caps ought not to cover more than the upper third of the cock—otherwise the ventilation is interfered with. If made of good unbleached cotton, a yard and a quarter square, they will afford sufficient protection.

In bright weather hay ought never to be spread thin or stirred much on the second day, but after getting heated through both by the sun and the action of the warmed ground upon which the cocks are opened, it should be thrown together in loose heaps to finish, and as soon as a cock wrings in the hands exhibits no moisture, and it has a good sweet, hay smell, it may be considered cured enough to put up in cocks as large as can conveniently be made, capped and left thus one or several days to "sweat" before getting into the barn. This we think is the surest way, to get sweet green hay. Yet hay may often be cut and made in a single day, and housed before night, which if well salted in the mow will be good and sweet. It is more important to cure cocks, than any other kind.

The moving machine makes great changes in the labor, but not in the principles of hay making. 1st. The grass is not cut till the dew is off. 2d. It lies spread as thin as it stood, and needs little, if any, stirring—if any, turning with a fork, following the track of the machine backward, is most convenient. After three or four hours sunning, the horse rake will gather it into windrows, so that all that is cut before noon may be in cocks by 5 o'clock—before the dew begins to fall. If capped, it will endure a long siege of rainy weather. A few hours exposure to the sun and air fits it for cooking up to sweat as before stated. This system dispenses with the "hay-tender" or hay-stirring machine. Hay-loaders, though sweat before the public, have not been sufficiently tested. Unloading horse-forks of sundry patterns all save much hard work, asthmatic torture and sweating up under the ridge pole. There is a plan also of lifting the entire load at once—which however seems of doubtful utility. These contrivances for dumping in large masses of hay make the old hay knife convenient in getting it out again.

How the CRECULOUS ARE SWINDLED.—The attention and often the cupidity of credulous readers is attracted by seeing flaming advertisements in the papers, offering gold and silver watches and various articles of jewelry, valued at from \$2 to \$100, "to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you know what you get." The advertisements state that certificates at twenty-five cents each, or five for \$1, of all the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and sent by mail as ordered, without regard to choice; and on the receipt "you will see what you can have, and can then send \$1 and take the article or not." A gentleman in New York has recently been at the pains and expense of investigating this system, which, as might be expected, he finds a gross swindle. He sent letters to five separate firms who advertise in this way, ordering certificates, and enclosing \$20 in each letter. In reply he received for his \$100, 588 certificates, which, on the further payment of \$1 each, would entitle him to receive goods valued at \$2,153. He now invested \$100 more to test the representative value of these certificates. He presented at the business places of these firms a hundred certificates, selecting those of the highest nominal value, paid the money, and received 211 sets of jewelry and five watches, the aggregate nominal value of which was \$599. He saw that the watches and jewelry were nearly worthless; but

containing the worms, and the operation repeated as often as a new rake makes its appearance. Use a tin paper box fastened to the end of a short stick, so as not to inhale the dust, which is irritating to the lungs. It should be done when the air is still. A quarter to a half pound will suffice for an ordinary garden for the season.

WATERING NEW-SET TREES AND PLANTS.—Where the soil is rich, deep, and well tilled, and if the planting is done in moist or showery weather, there will seldom be any need of watering. But if really necessary, proceed as follows:

Just before setting out the tree or bush, prepare the hole of a generous size, pour water into it and leave it to settle gradually away. Then set in the tree, spreading out the roots and covering them with the best soil at command. This done, mulch the surface with leaves or straw, laying over the whole a few flat stones. A tree or plant of any sort so managed will seldom need any after-treatment. But if the soil is poor and light, and the season is dry and hot, it may be necessary to help the tree along. Take off the mulch, and three or four inches of the soil, and pour in as much water from which the chill is removed, as is needed to soak the ground, then put back the earth and mulch. Once or twice during an ordinary season, will be as often as this treatment will probably be needed.

If trees are watered directly on the top of the ground and with no mulch, the soil bakes hard like bricks, and is worse than no watering.—*Agriculturalist.*

Good vinegar may be made by adding three quarts of molasses to eight gallons of clear rain water, the same put into a good cask and well shook up a few times. Then put in two or three spoonful of good yeast, or two yeast cakes. Place the cask, if in Summer, out-doors, at the warmest side of the house; but if in cold weather, near the chimney where it may be kept warm. In ten or fifteen days place in the liquor a sheet of brown paper, torn into strips, dipped into molasses, and good vinegar will be produced.

A striped bug, about the size of a rose bug, destroyed the asparagus beds in some sections the last season. It has again appeared, and is very destructive, and multiplies itself with marvellous rapidity. It may be important to many to be informed that fine checked linen applied early in the morning, while the dew is on, is a good remedy;—as good, we think, as whale oil soap, and much more convenient.

POTATOES.—It may interest American farmers to know that in France potatoes have been safely grown free from disease, by merely planting them in June instead of April. Experiments conducted with care through several years appear to justify the opinion that, by planting in April, the roots become corrupted by the alternations of frost and heat.

If you wish to drive a cut nail into a seasoned oak timber, and not have it break or bend, just have a small quantity of oil near by, into which dip the nail before driving, and it will never fail to go. In mending carts and ploughs this is of great advantage, for they are generally mostly of oak wood.

HOW TO HAVE PURE CISTERS.—This spring my cistern got quite filthy, and great many angleworms in it, and I could scarcely use the water. I procured a couple of live fish and put them in the cistern, and since that time it has been free from worms and dirt and smell. The fish will live and grow finely.

FOOLISH PRIDE.—We have often heard a foolish grown up boy say pettishly to his mother, "I don't like to be seen carrying a big bundle through the streets." But true pride is ashamed of such a littleness of mind. Mr. Astor, the wealthy millionaire of New York, was reluctant to sell some goods to a young man, except for cash. The merchant paid for them and took them on his shoulder to carry them out of his store. Mr. Astor looked in surprise; but before the merchant had gone many steps, he called him back, saying, "You may buy on credit to any amount. I can trust you, sir. A man who is not ashamed to do his own work is sure to succeed." Here is a good lesson for false pride.

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APPLES EVERY YEAR.—If you graft part of a tree one year and the other part next year, your trees will bear fruit every year. I have tried it, and in almost every trial it was successful. The fact is that the branch put in is put back one year. If the graft is vigorous it will make leaf buds the first year, fruit buds the 2d year, and bear fruit the 3d year; at any rate, if you graft and take scions from the same trees and insert them two years in succession you will be pretty sure of having fruit every summer.

WORDS ON CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.—The word which has been so destructive to currant and gooseberry bushes for some years past, may be effectually destroyed, without injury to the fruit, by *Heliober*, a vegetable powder obtainable at the druggists. It should be lightly dusted on the leaves

to ascertain beyond question their value, they were all sent to the United States Assay Office, when it was found that the actual value of these articles, sold by these five firms for gold and silver, was nine dollars and sixty-two cents. By doubling the value of the gold and silver to include the cost of workmanship, for the \$200 invested \$19.24 were received. These swindling firms have done a large business among the soldiers.

IMPORTANT.—We have great news for the toppers. Whiskey and brandy can now be made out of coal gas, which consists of carbon and hydrogen, as does alcohol, with the addition of oxygen. For several years past the process of converting olefiant gas into spirits has been talked of, but now a French patent has been obtained for the purpose, and sold to a company in London. You take away one-half the hydrogen, add a little oxygen, and presto you have a bottle of brandy.

Gen. Grant is reported to have lately said to a friend: "I did not desire to be placed where I am; it was none of my seeking; but the task has been put upon me, and I believe God has called me to it; therefore, I am confident that I shall succeed." This is perfectly characteristic of the well-known unselfish heroism of Gen. Grant.

Wellington was a bad dancer. On one occasion he danced with a countess, who could not conceal her blushes at his ridiculous postures. On leading her to her seat, he remarked, "The fact is, Madam, my forte is not so much dancing myself as making others dance."

A paper asks, very innocently, if there is any harm for young ladies to sit in the laps of ages. Another replies that it depends on the kind of ages selected. Those from eighteen to twenty-five, it puts down as extra hazardous.

An exchange commenting on the fact that a number of Cincinnati young ladies have been married and carried away to other places, says no city has a better claim to supply spare ribs for the immense West.

A wee little chap, who sometimes says things we think very odd, one day, as he was disposing of some bread and milk, turned around to his mother and said, "O, mother, I'm full of glory! There was a sunbeam on the spoon, and I swallowed it."

The following extract from an address to a jury is no fancy sketch. It was heard and remembered: "The barn in question, gentlemen, of the jury, was wholly ruined, worthless, of no value, destroyed, dilapidated and broken down and gone to decay; beside gentlemen being very much out of repair."

A certain justice said, in charging a jury, "In relation to circumstantial testimony, it has often been remarked, that there was often a code of circumstances, irresistible in their character, and not susceptible of proof, which amounted to positive testimony." This is as clear, if not clearer, than mud!

Minding one's P's and Q's does not mean to be poor and quarrelsome, but to be polite and quiet.

NEW FIRM.—The subscribers having purchased the shop and stock of J. A. Bedard, and formed a co-partnership under the name and style of

S. S. & J. A. BEDARD, would respectfully notify the people of Franklin County and vicinity, that they have fitted up in a neat and convenient manner their

HARNESS SHOP on Main Street, St. Albans, adjoining the Drug Store of L. L. Dutcher and Son, where they will keep on hand and manufacture to order, all kinds of

Harnesses, Saddles, Bridles, Malters, Trunks, Valises, &c. &c. They will pay special attention to Harness Making and Carriage Trimming, in all their branches.

Intending to employ experienced workmen only, and to sell their Goods at a fair price, they hope to merit and receive a good share of public patronage.

62nd Harness cleaned, oiled and repaired in the best manner and on shortest notice.

62nd Business done on the CASM principle.

J. A. BEDARD, Successors to Henry M. Stevens.

Notice.—All those indebted to J. A. Bedard are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

J. A. BEDARD, St. Albans, March 17, 1864. 1-9w

ST. ALBANS MUSIC STORE.—ST. ALBANS, VT. Offers every variety of Musical Instruments to be found. Pianos from five different manufacturers, viz: Steinway's, Chickering & Son, the United Piano Fortes, J. F. Hale & Co., Wood-

Melotons from three Manufacturers, viz: Mason and Hamlin of Boston, Pears & Sons of Concord, N. H., J. Estey's, Brattleboro', Vt.

Small Instruments of every kind. Sheet Music and Music Books. Card Photographs and Pictures, at the lowest prices.

SEWING MACHINES. SINGER'S from five different manufacturers. SINGER'S is the best machine manufactured; fully warranted in every respect; lock stitch, silk on both sides.

All orders by mail, either for Musical Instruments, Music Books or Sheet Music, or Sewing Machines, will meet with prompt attention.

Address, C. R. & F. B. BIRD, St. Albans, Vt. 1-6m

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE DESIRING PERFECT "FITS."

The subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage with which he has been favored for the last fifteen years, and invites a continuance of the same. He still keeps his shop over James Sax's store, and gives special attention to

CUSTOM WORK. His Garments are made in the most SUBSTANTIAL AND FASHIONABLE MANNER, and being an experienced Cutter and Workman, he is able to guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

MICHAEL DRISCOLL, St. Albans, March 18, 1864. 1-1F

New Goods!

CAMPAIGN OPENED

At No. 2 Darrow Block!

The subscriber has received, and is receiving almost daily, large additions to his stock of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

making his assortment the largest and most complete of any in Vermont, and will be sold for cash at a very small advance from cost.

BLACK FROCK COATS,

Fancy Cassimere Frocks and Sacks

Of the latest style and finish.

Black Doe Pants,

Fancy light colored and dark

CASSIMERE PANTS.

And VESTS to match.

SPRING OVER SACKS,

RUBBER COATS.

Linen and Fancy Brown SHIRTS; Flannel SHIRTS, a great variety; GLOVES, COLLARS, TIES, SCARVES, STOCKS, SUSPENDERS, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 2 Darrow Block, St. Albans, Vermont.

March 17, 1864. W. M. N. 3-1y

INSURANCE. The undersigned will take risks for either of the following first class Insurance Companies:

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW HAVEN;

Capital Stock, \$200,000.

Three-fourths of the profits divided among Policy holders.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.;

Capital Stock, \$200,000.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS INSURANCE COMPANY,

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Capital Stock, \$200,000.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.;

CAPITAL STOCK, \$300,000.

Each of the above amounts of Stock is paid in.

M. BUCK, Agent.

Office over Webster's Store, St. Albans, Vt. 4-1y

A HEAVY STOCK OF

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS,

OILS,

DYE STUFFS, &c., just received by

subscription at their old stand, which they offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance from cost.

We call special attention to a new Oil for painting, cheaper than Linseed Oil, and which works equally well. Also, to Dutch's Pure White Lead, a thoroughly tested and highly approved article. Paints of every shade and quality; Varnish, Japan, Bouquet, Putty, Brushes, &c., &c. 10-1F

L. L. DUTCHER & SON.

JUST RECEIVED,

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

—OF—

LADIES'

HATS AND BONNETS

A FINE ASSORTMENT, at

8-angl

MARVIN'S.

DR. MARSHALL'S

HEADACHE AND CATARRH SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head, and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Headache, and is especially recommended by it, and has been often been greatly improved by its use. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

More than thirty years' experience has proved its great value; and at this moment it stands higher than ever before.

Sold by all Druggists.

7-1y

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The following Real Estate is offered for sale on favorable terms, viz: About 200 acres of Land known as the Patrick McManis farm, situated a part in Fairfield and part in Randolph, Vt. It is nearly all interval land, and has heretofore been used for dairy purposes, and the former owner made money out of his business on the farm. It is well timbered and watered, and the buildings are in moderate repair.

Large lot of acres of Land in St. Albans village, lately owned by B. H. Smalley, Esq., and now belonging to the estate of Wm. W. White, Esq., situated in the southern part of the village, within five minutes walk of the Depot. Enquire for particulars of

E. A. BOWLES, St. Albans, 1-1F

March 17, 1864.

PROSPECTUS

THE VERMONT TRANSCRIPT,

A NEW WEEKLY UNION PAPER,

ESTABLISHED AT ST. ALBANS, VT.

For the free discussion of current topics in every department of American Life.

The VERMONT TRANSCRIPT is designed to be a thoroughly Union Vermont newspaper. Its motto will be "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." In its columns will be found the fullest and latest intelligence of the day. Early reports of the markets and reliable items of financial intelligence, will be regularly given. Practical articles upon agricultural and commercial subjects will find a place in its columns. In the department of literary miscellany it will strive to be surpassed by no other weekly journal. In variety and fullness of information on current topics, and in the extent of its correspondence, it will endeavor to give satisfaction to all.

Its typographical appearance will be such as to commend it to all classes of readers. With the advantage of new type, and diligent attention to its mechanical neatness and accuracy, the TRANSCRIPT will aim to merit, and hope to receive, a reasonable measure of popular patronage.

Endeavoring to offer at once an entertaining Family

and a record of

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REVENUE STAMPS.

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE POST-OFFICE.

All kinds constantly on hand. The following commission, payable in Stamps, will be allowed: On purchases of \$50.00 or more, 2 per cent. On purchases of \$100.00 or more, 3 per cent. On purchases of \$200.00 or more, 4 per cent.

H. N. BARBER, P. M. St. Albans, April 4, 1864. 6-1F

MCGOWAN BROTHERS,

4 Doors North of the American House,

ST. ALBANS, VT.,

Keeps constantly on hand

PUMPS,

LEAD PIPE,

ZINC,

TIN AND COPPER WARES, &c.

BEST

FIRST CLASS STOVES

WE HAVE THE

Home Comfort,

Troy Capital,

Rip Rap,

King and Prince,

Morning Glory,

&c., &c. &c.

OLD PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, BRASS, COPPER, and TIN WARES.

Repaired at short notice, and prices made satisfactory.

To those having **COAL or WOOD**

FURNACES, we would say that we have engaged the services of one of the most experienced workmen in this State.

Furnaces set, Pipes put up and Old Furnaces cleaned and made to operate as well as new.

Iron, Lead, or Zinc Pipes, laid and warranted.

CASH paid for 5,000 Dairy Skins—Pateson, well salted, free from cuts, and dry.

McGOWAN BROTHERS. 1-1y

March 17, 1864.

PATENT

HORSE HAY RAKES.

The subscriber respectfully notifies his friends and the public generally, that he still keeps for sale the **HORSE HAY RAKE**, which gives great satisfaction wherever used, and is generally preferred to any other kind, for the ease with which it can be operated. It has been tested on all sorts of land, and in all descriptions of grass. It gathers hay easily and thoroughly, and works well